

market, Enron was at the center of the lobbying effort that crafted the bill.

Once the legislation was passed, Enron took full advantage of the loopholes it helped to create to manipulate and game the Western energy market. I would not argue that the system was perfect, but I would assert that Enron had a huge hand in creating such a flawed system, which it used to its benefit.

Enron, and other energy companies, created a business environment in which the bottom line mattered more than the public good.

As I have stated on this floor before, energy traders were completely unconcerned with customers having electricity as long as it meant that they got an extra bonus that day.

And the fault does not lie solely with Enron. Other companies were also involved with gaming the Western energy markets, including, but not limited to: Dynegy, Reliant, Williams, El Paso, Duke, BP Energy, Portland General, AES, Mirant, CMS Energy, American Electric Power Company, and Semptra Energy Trading.

The recently-released Enron tapes demonstrate the callousness of these companies:

One trader complained: "They're [expletive] taking all the money back from you guys? All the money you guys stole from those poor grandmothers in California?"

A second responded: "Yeah, grandma Millie, man."

The first responded: "Yeah, now she wants her [expletive] money back for all the power you've charged right up, [expletive phrase], for [expletive] \$250 a megawatt hour."

The good news is that the figures responsible for running Enron are beginning to be brought to justice. For instance, Ken Lay, along with former Enron CEO Jeffrey K. Skilling and former Enron Chief Accounting Officer Richard Causey, were indicted by the U.S. Department of Justice on charges of conspiracy, securities fraud, wire fraud, bank fraud and making false statements.

The indictment alleges that at various times between at least 1999 and 2001, Lay, Skilling, Causey and other Enron executives engaged in a wide-ranging scheme to deceive the investing public, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and others about the true performance of Enron's businesses.

The alleged scheme was designed to make it appear that: Enron was growing at a healthy and predictable rate, consistent with analysts' published expectations; Enron did not have significant write-offs or debt and was worthy of investment-grade credit rating; and, Enron was comprised of a number of successful business units, and that the company had an appropriate cash flow.

These actions had the effect of inflating artificially Enron's stock price, which increased from approximately \$30 per share in early 1998 to over \$80

per share in January 2001, and artificially stemming the decline of the stock during the first three quarters of 2001.

The indictment also alleges that Lay had a significant profit motive for participating in the scheme.

As stated in the indictment, Lay received approximately \$300 million from the sale of Enron stock options and restricted stock between 1998 and 2001, netting over \$217 million in profit, and was paid more than \$19 million in salary and bonuses.

Lay received a salary of over \$1 million, a bonus of \$7 million and \$3.6 million in long term incentive payments during 2001 alone.

Additionally, Lay sold 918,104 shares of Enron stock during the period of August 21 through Oct. 26, 2001, to repay advances totaling \$26,025,000 he had received from a line of credit extended to Lay by Enron.

At that same time, California was overcharged by at least \$9 billion. Now we at least know where some of that money went.

Yet even if Enron is forced to pay back the almost \$2 billion it overcharged California, bankruptcy will protect the company from paying back much more than 20 cents on the dollar.

It is my hope that as the evidence mounts against Ken Lay that the truth about his, and Enron's, role in the Western energy crisis will leave no doubt in anyone's mind that the crisis was manufactured by unethical, greedy corporations.

California has suffered enough as a result of the crisis—it does not need to suffer further from Ken Lay's mistruths.

Mr. President, thank you for letting me set the record straight.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 25th anniversary of both the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services and the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce, WHCLIST, as well as to applaud a booklet, "Libraries, Citizens & Advocacy: The Lasting Effects of Two White House Conferences on Library and Information Services," published by WHCLIST in honor of this occasion.

As a result of the WHCLIST conferences and efforts—which have brought together hundreds of thousands of citizen representatives and library professionals—many Americans have discovered their community libraries for the first time, hundreds of Friends of the Library groups have formed, and a cadre of committed library supporters has emerged. The conferences renewed our Nation's emphasis on libraries and have helped spur my efforts to improve libraries.

The "Libraries, Citizens & Advocacy" report, which assesses the outcomes of the 1979 and 1991 White House Conferences on Library and Information Services, concludes that the WHCLIST has effectively focused the attention of the profession, trustees and advocates, and elected local, State, and national officials on the conferences' resolutions and recommendations. In the past quarter of a century, many of these resolutions and recommendations have been realized.

For example, resolutions from the 1979 conference included urging libraries to play a greater role in literacy development; provide improved access for minority groups, individuals with disabilities, and other underserved populations; and serve as a community center that offers recreation, social interaction, and an independent learning center. Delegates to the 1991 conference voted the Omnibus Children and Youth Initiative as the recommendation of greatest priority, including recommendations for school libraries and children's services in public libraries, intergenerational programming, and family literacy partnerships between library and Head Start personnel.

We have made significant progress toward improving the quality of school libraries. Notably, the 1996 passage of the Library Services and Technology Act made school libraries eligible to receive Federal funds for training, networks, and statewide consortium activities, and the Improving Literacy through School Libraries program, which I authored and was included as part of the No Child Left Behind Act, restored categorical funding for school libraries.

I have been proud to lead the way on these pieces of legislation, which ensure access to library and information services for library patrons of all ages, support the training and recruitment of librarians, and help provide the resources libraries need to improve literacy skills and academic achievement. I am honored to continue in the spirit of Senator Claiborne Pell's strong leadership on library issues.

I also wish to acknowledge the immense contributions and passionate advocacy of two other leaders from my home State: Rose Ellen A. Reynolds, current WHCLIST chair, and Joan Ress Reeves, delegate to the 1979 and 1991 conferences and former WHCLIST chair.

Let us recognize the White House Conference on Library and Information Taskforce on this 25th anniversary and celebrate the role it has played in improving our communities' libraries and our Nation's literacy.

DO THE WRITE THING 2004

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the Do the Write Thing Challenge, sponsored by the National Campaign to Stop Violence, is a national writing contest in which students express their concerns